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Comrade Kim Il Sung, Respected and Beloved Leader of Korean People, Nominated as Candidate for Deputy to S.P.A.

On October 18 the steelmakers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as their candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from their constituency reflecting the unanimous feelings of the entire people.

The city of Songrim, where the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works is situated, was wrapped with boundless joy and emotion.

Thirty thousand and more people attended the rally where their candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly was to be nominated. They were full of joy and pride of participating in the nomination of their candidate for deputy to the highest organ of state power as masters of the people's power.

In the background of the meeting place, Comrade Kim Il Sung's portrait was set up surrounded by flowers, and the national emblem and national flag were hung.

Ri Bang Gun, Director of the Iron and Steel Works, declared open the rally of the employes of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works of No. 403 Songrim constituency for nominating the candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Chief Secretary Kim Bang Sik of the Iron and Steel Works Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made a report. He said the forthcoming elections would be a demonstration of the political and ideological unity of our people firmly rallied with one idea and will around respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a great political event of display.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung giving personal guidance at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works in 1967

Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with the German guest

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives G.D.R. Military Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on October 16 the visiting military delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were delegation leader Admiral Waldemar Verner, Vice-Minister of National Difence and Director of the General Political Bureau of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic; Major General Helmut Poppe, Commander of the Berlin City Garrison of the German National People's Army; Major General Hans Wiesner, Director of the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy of the German National People's Army; Colonel Fritz Clement, Deputy Director of the Security Department of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; Major General Hermann Voigt, Deputy Commander of a Military District of the German National People's Army; Rear Admiral Felix Scheffler, Deputy Commander of the Navy of the German National People's Army; and other delegation members.

Present there were Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army General Choe Gwang and Director of the General Political Bureau of the K.P.A. General O Jin U, Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Lieutenant General Yun Tae Hong of the Korean People's Army.

Yark Dietrich, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the G.D.R. Embassy in Pyongyang, was also present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the latter's 50th birthday.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from Bahjat Al-Talhouni in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on his appointment as Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Respected and Beloved Leader of Korean People, Nominated as Candidate for S.P.A.

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ing once again the entire people's absolute support for and trust in the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's state power.

Noting that in our country the socialist and communist cause is winning victory under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he remarked: A society free from exploitation and oppression, an advanced socialist system, has been established in this land, where people were, languishing in poverty and darkness, and the country has been converted into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm, independent national economy capable of managing the economy of the country on its own strength and with home resources. As a result, the people are leading a happy life with no worry about food, clothing and housing. And thanks to the benefits of the State, such as the compulsory nine-year technical education system and the free medical treatment system, they are studying to their hearts' content, working and resting and are leading a worthy, blooming life enjoying good health free from sickness.

Through the struggle for revolution and construction, the political and ideological unity of our people has been further cemented, the entire people have been consolidated into an invincible revolutionary force firmly rallied around the Party and the Leader with one idea and will, and the whole society is seething with revolutionary spirit; through the implementation of the Party's military line of building the People's Army into a cadre army and modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortress, a nation-wide defence system has been firmly established with the People's Army, which has grown into an armed force each man of which is capable of tackling one hundred-fold enemy, and its core, and an invincible defence capacity capable of wiping out any enemy at one blow has been secured.

He stressed that the great changes and proud achievements made in political, economic, military and all other fields are the fruits of the independent, scientific policies of our Party mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung and of his wise leadership.

Lastly, he stressed that, bearing in mind the high honour of directly electing the true representative of the people, all should manifest once again their ardent love of and trust in the people's power by nominating as their candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly the finest patriot who strives, devoting everything, for the Party, the country and the people.

His report was followed by the nomination of candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Im Chang Ho, Hero of Labour of the construction office attached to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, proposed to nominate as their candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, a peerless patriot and national hero who successfully carved the way for the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destinies of the motherland and the nation, and who commands the absolute trust and respect of the entire people, and an outstanding leader of the international working-class movement and communist movement.

His proposal expressing the absolute support, trust and reverence of our working class and the entire people and reflecting the boundless loyalty of all the people to the great leader who always leads our people along the road of victory and happiness, met with a wave of excitement and joy among the crowd.

The crowd shouted again and again hurrah for the Leader, waving bouquets of flowers, expressing their boundless trust in and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has fought with all devotion for 40 years for the freedom and happiness of the motherland, hewing a path through thorny bushes.

Hero of Labour Im Chang Ho continued:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and outstanding leader, organized and waged an arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years for the restoration of the lost country and for the revolutionary state power of the people in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule and, after the liberation, founded our Party, the militant general staff of the Korean revolution, the people's state power and people's armed forces and, firmly standing at their head, has steadily led our people's struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and the construction of a new society along the path of victory.

He was followed on the rostrum by Ri Dal Ryong, deputy head of the furnace shop, who has been working at the Iron and Steel Works for more than 30 years, and many other attendants, who said they felt immensely honoured and happy at nominating Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who had performed immortal exploits for the Party, the State and the people, as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Ri Dal Ryong said:

In the trying days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung matured a great plan for the construction of a new country where all the people could live free and happy and laid the foundation of the people's state power of a new type to be set up in the liberated motherland by founding a revolutionary state power in the guerrilla base—the liberated area.

Our people's power has grown up from the root of this glorious revolutionary tradition and has been consolidated and developed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led our people along a path of victory and glory, personally tiding over all the difficult and complicated phases from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle up to date, has indicated independent revolutionary lines and home and foreign policies and solved with originality all problems arising in the Korean revolution in each period and at each stage of the revolution, firmly maintaining the stand of *Juche* and the principle of self-reliance, and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of our country.

Under his wise leadership an advanced socialist system has been established and our country, which lost its colour on the world map, is now throwing brilliant light on the whole world as "Chollima (winged horse) Korea" advancing vigorously towards socialism and communism.

Feeling deep in our heart the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his unceasing fatherly devotion and boundlessly warm solicitude to our people through the glorious history of the motherland, the proud road covered by our Iron and Steel Works and the experiences in our happy life, we deem it an unsurpassed glory and great pride of the nation to have such a great leader and to be led by him. This is why Korean nationals in Japan are returning to live under his care and large numbers of friends and revolutionary people of the world label to our respected and beloved leader as one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and world revolution and greatly envy our people living under his leadership.

He declared that the workers of the furnace shop, turning the emotion and joy of today to the drive for boosting output, will beat the yearly target for increased production far ahead of schedule and scale without fail the height of pig iron envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan two years ahead of time, thus showing once again the loyalty of the steelmakers of the "Height 1,211" who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader.

Concluding his speech he proposed to the meeting to adopt a message asking Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, in the name of the significant employees' meeting of that day, to vouchsafe them the honour of having him as candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from their constituency.

All the attendants approved and supported his proposal with enthusiastic applause.

Furnaceman Choe Won Gun of the open hearth shop of the Chollima combined steel shop, reviewed the proud road traversed by the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, saying:

Though he was busy attending to all the affairs of the state, big and small, Comrade Premier came here in person at each important moment of the socialist construction and indicated orientations for the Iron and Steel Works to follow and showed profound care for every detail of the life of the workers.

There is no place where the paternal hand of Comrade Premier has not reached at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, a combined and modern metallurgical giant where a large number of workshops are linked with each other in a conveyor system.

Premier Kim Il Sung called at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works on the third day following the ceasefire and outlined in detail the orientation for post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction and taught us what should be undertaken first and what next, looking around the compounds of the Works which were so pitted with bomb craters that it was difficult to walk through.

Each word of the Premier instilled into the workers of the Iron and Steel Works a firm confidence in victory and boldness, valour and inexhaustible creative wisdom with which we "should show the mettle of the Koreans to the Americans in rehabilitation and construction, too, by erecting a bigger hearth, where the old small one was destroyed by the Americans and building brick houses where thatched ones stood."

In the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, they built in a brief time an open hearth twice the production capacity of the former one which the U.S. imperialists said would not be rehabilitated even in one hundred years.

Recalling how each visit of Comrade Premier to the Works brought about a new turn not only at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works but also in the work of all domains of the national economy, the attendant reaffirmed their conviction that the road he indicated is the road of victory and glory and the Korean working class and people advancing, united behind him closely, are invincible.

In his speech engineer Ri Hoe So'n of the technical section, who was born in South Korea, said: our people who were subjected to destitution, illiteracy and humiliation in the past, have become the lawful masters of the country under the outstanding leadership of respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the masters of a free and civilized new life emancipated once and for all from century-long backwardness and poverty.

He said that whenever he thought of the great changes that took place in the northern half of the Republic and the happy life the people in the Works were enjoying, he recalled to mind the South Korean people and technicians groaning under the U.S. imperialists' occupation.

Having directly witnessed and experienced the realities of South Korea, the land of darkness, where children cannot attend school unable to pay tuition fees, even technicians cannot get jobs and the people are subjected to hunger, deseases and absence of political right, I feel to the depth of my heart how precious the happiness the people enjoy under our socialist system, under the care of the mother Party and the paternal Leader is.

Together with the entire workers and technicians of the Works, he evinced his firm determination to bring about a new upsurge in the increased production of steel for economic construction and defence upbuilding so as to repay the deep trust and solicitude of the Party and the Leader who provided them with the happiness of today.

Kim Cho'l Jun, Chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth Committee of the Chollima coking shop, and Ju Jo'ng Hui, shop leader of the malt-making section, expressed their emotion and joy of nominating respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as candidate for deputy from the Songrim constituency, and said that they would more vigorously fight to further consolidate and defend the people's state power, the banner of the freedom and happiness of our people, which has been consolidated and developed in the uncompromising struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad and the anti-Party factional elements, and to ensure the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come.

They appealed to the attendants to display once more the heroic spirit of the steel fighters of the "Height 1,211" in the struggle for thoroughly implementing the Party's line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding set forth by the Party Conference by firmly arming themselves with the only ideas of the Party of thinking and acting according to the ideas and will of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and working and living in the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision to nominate Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the candidate from No. 403 Songrim constituency for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the warm applause of all the attendants.

The message stated that the entire employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works nominated respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader who always leads the Korean people to victory and glory, to happiness and prosperity, as the candidate from No. 403 Songrim constituency for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, reflecting the unanimous feelings of loyalty and reverence of the 40 million Korean people, and requested him to accept the nomination.

The meeting closed with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Premier Kim Il Sung Is Symbol of Victory In Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Iraqi Paper Says

Iraqi paper Saur Ummat carried in its October 7th issue a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung together with an article headed "The Name of Premier Kim Il Sung Is Linked with the History of the Armed Struggle of the Korean People," according to a report from Baghdad.

The paper pointed out that Premier Kim Il Sung organised anti-Japanese guerrilla units in Eastern Manchuria in 1932 with progressive Korean workers, peasants and patriotic youths.

It wrote that in 1936 he organised the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland, an anti-Japanese national united front organisation, and stressed that the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged numerous battles against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, winning a brilliant victory each time. The anti-Japanese guerrillas defeated Japanese imperialism in 1945 after an arduous armed struggle of 15 years.

The paper went on: After the liberation the struggle of the Korean people has been directed against U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism unleashed a war of aggression in Korea on June 25, 1950. But the heroic Korean people defeated U.S. imperialism.

After the war, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea built the national economy and eliminated the effects of war at a rapid speed.

The Chollima (winged horse) of socialist Korea has become a symbol of unabating speed and creative animation.

The course of the protracted struggle against Japanese and U.S. imperialism is unthinkable without Premier Kim Il Sung, the guider of Korea and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung appeals to the progressive forces of the world to form and strengthen an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front.

The Korean people strongly condemned Israel and U.S. imperialism, standing on the side of the Arab peoples from the first day of the Israeli aggression on Arab states.

Kim Il Sung—his name is the symbol of victory in struggle

Manifestation of Infinite Trust in and Fidelity to the Leader

There came a fresh news deeply moving and giving a great joy to all the people who are performing brilliant feats of labour with unusual political and labour enthusiasm on the eve of the happy event of the entire people—the elections to the organs of state power at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works in the Songrim constituency held on October 18 the meeting for the nomination of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly and nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people who is the founder and leader of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a candidate from their constituency with their unanimous, enthusiastic applause and absolute approval.

This reflects not only the unanimous feeling and will of the working class of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works but also those of the working class and the entire people throughout the country. All the people of the country, therefore, are now merging their warm feeling with that of the working class of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and their hearts are swelling with the feeling of boundless trust in and reverence for their leader.

This is a manifestation of the entire people's trust in and boundless fidelity to the Workers' Party of Korea, the D.P.R.K. Government and Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, also this is a convincing demonstration of the monolithic unity between the Party and the masses, the burning love of our people for their state power and their ardent desire and will to further consolidate it to be as firm as rock.

Our people, who, along with their leader, have always fought going through all sorts of trials and making their way through thorny bushes, entrust all their destinies to him and link all their victories and happiness with his name, convinced through the experience in their practical life that only the path indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the one leading to victories and glory.

In the days when the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism reached its zenith, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution, organized and led the anti-Japanese guerrillas, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army. He indicated correct lines and strategy and tactics for the victory of the Korean revolution and led to brilliant victory the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre, standing in the forefront of the struggle and personally breaking through all manner of difficulties in its way.

The sanguinary, heroic armed struggle was waged against Japanese imperialism over a long period of 15 years under unprecedentedly hard conditions ushered in a great, revolutionary new era which marked a turning point in the development of the national-liberation struggle and communist movement in our country. In the midst of the struggle organizational and ideological preparations were made for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established.

Following the country's liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the militant general staff of the Korean revolution, which has directly inherited these revolutionary traditions. He put forward correct lines and policies to solve all the questions arising in each period of revolution and construction with originality, in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and relying mainly on our own strength, on the basis of the ideas of *Juche* and the independent revolutionary line to which he had consistently adhered since the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and for whose implementation he had vigorously organized and mobilized the people.

Immensely encouraged by the wise leadership of the Leader, and advancing along the path indicated by him, our people established their genuine state power, and carried out successfully a series of democratic reforms after the country's liberation crushing the resistance of the class enemy, and they defended their motherland, Party and Leader at the cost of their lives during the stern period of the war against U.S. imperialist aggression, displaying peerless courage and mass heroism.

In the postwar period they established in this land a socialist system under which the source of exploitation and oppression of every description has been finally liquidated and all people live a free, happy life, by promoting socialist revolution in an all-round way. And, closely united behind their leader they laid the solid foundations of their country's independent national economy by carrying out splendidly the line of economic construction set out by their leader tightening their belts, under the bad conditions in which they were short of everything and were in a difficult situation in the ruins of war, and the enemies at home and abroad were intensifying offensives against us.

Our people are now all out to implement thoroughly the line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge. As a result, our political and economic power has been strengthened as never before and full preparations have been made for crushing any provocation of the enemy at a stroke.

Our people, as the proud masters of the country in all aspects of politics, economy and culture, are now enjoying a free, happy life under the socialist system. All these are attributable to the warm kindred love and care of Comrade Premier for the people.

Always deeply concerned about the revolution in South Korea, an integral part of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung has indicated the correct lines for it.

Therefore, the South Korean people are waging a vigorous anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle with a feeling of boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung who is deeply concerned about their situation and illumines the road the South Korean revolution should follow, to hasten the day when they will live happily in a reunified country under his leadership.

The international position and prestige of our Party and our Republic today have risen as never before because of their correct internal and external policies based on the ideas of *Juche* and the independent line and because of their great achievements in the revolution and construction.

All these achievements could be attained only thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people today, therefore, boundlessly value the people's state power, the banner of their freedom and happiness, and express their infinite trust in and fidelity to Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, regarding it as their greatest honour and national pride to have such a great leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader and live under his leadership.

The working class of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works has manifested such warm feelings of our people.

The forthcoming elections will demonstrate once again the political and ideological unity of our people closely united around the Party and the Leader with a single ideology and will and the Korean people's absolute support for and trust in the Workers' Party and the people's state power.

"The Day Will Certainly Come When We Will Live Under the Care of Marshal Kim Il Sung"

Firm Conviction of S. Koreans

"In South Korea, poverty and hunger, ill-treatment and contempt follow our people like a shadow and a cry of despair is uttered unceasingly when they awake every morning. People there are living looking forward to the day of the reunification of the country, their only hope, and are fighting with the only conviction that the day will certainly come when they will live under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warm care."

This is a passage from the speech a delegate of the South Korean revolutionary organisation, reflecting the feeling of the fighting South Korean brothers, made at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Underlying the fighting spirit and aspiration of the South Korean people who are waging a struggle, defying the bayonets of U.S. imperialism, are their boundless trust in and reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung whom they have long been looking up to as a national hero and their firm conviction that, as the realities of the northern part of Korea show, they can win real liberation and happiness only under his leadership.

Referring to the South Korean people's reverence for Premier Kim Il Sung, a South Korean named Kim Jong Hwan said when he was visiting Japan.

"In the period of the Japanese imperialist rule before the liberation, young people of our age heard about the valiant struggle of General Kim Il Sung and have since cherished unanimous reverence for him.

"At the time of June 25 (when the Korean People's Army went over to counteroffensive, beating back the U.S. imperialist aggressors in 1950—Ed.), every one of us under a new system and under new government, short as it was, felt to the depth of his heart that Marshal Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great patriot of our nation."

The enemy fears, above all, South Korean people's reverence for and longing for the northern part of Korea and the great leader and their unbending belief stemming from these reverence and longing. No matter what vicious machinations the enemy may resort to, he cannot break the strong fighting spirit of the South Korean people who, looking up to the northern part of Korea as the future of reunified Korea and as the beacon of hope, are fighting to bring earlier the day when they will enjoy a happy, new life under the care of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

South Korean fishermen who, swept by a storm while fishing, drifted to the North and stayed here for some time, said:

"The North is a rare world where no one worries about food and clothing and about his children's school education.

"The northern part of Korea is the beacon of hope for the South Korean people who are languishing in darkness. Convinced that the day will come when such government and system will certainly be introduced in South Korea, too, we are living and fighting, surmounting all difficulties."

In his note a citizen in Seoul wrote:

"People hear news over **Radio Pyongyang** how happily the fellow countrymen in the North are living under the leadership of the great leader and how actively they are participating in the construction of the country for the liberation of the South. Everyone is astir with such news."

Then he evinced his determination, saying: "My duty is to do my bit upholding the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his programme for the reunification of the country."

A university professor in South Korea said:

"I regard it as the greatest honour to devote myself to the work for carrying out the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

"In the government of the North we feel national pride. We are proud of being the Koreans."

These are the unanimous sentiments of the South Korean people today.

The staunch pride of having the great leader, respected and admired by the whole world, as their own leader—this is the greatest pride and happiness of the Korean people.

The people in South Korea today, though living a wretched and difficult life, are revering the great leader and drawing staunch conviction and fighting spirit from this, and they are advancing along the road indicated by him, bravely fighting against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the reunification of the country.

Though fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is now sweeping the whole of South Korea, the day will certainly come when the South Korean people will live happily enjoying the great affection shown by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Ri Hyon Ik

Participants in the employees' meeting at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works in the Songrim constituency. The meeting nominated Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly

In Memory of Outstanding Internationalist Fighter Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara

Message of Condolence to C.C. of Cuban Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent on October 17 a telegram of condolence to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, offering condolence to the C.C. of the C.C.P. and the bereaved family members of the deceased upon learning the news that Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an outstanding internationalist fighter, fell in action. The telegram of condolence reads:

Receiving the sad news that Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an outstanding internationalist fighter, fell in action, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea expresses profound condolence to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the bereft family members of the deceased.

Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara dedicated his whole life to the sacred struggle for the cause of the working class and for the freedom and liberation of the peoples.

Comrade Che Guevara made a great contribution to the victory of the Cuban revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle from the first days of his activities and continuously fought valiantly, standing in the van of the armed struggle for the liberation of the oppressed nations and the exploited masses in Latin America.

Comrade Che Guevara enjoyed high respect not only of the Latin-American peoples but of the progressive people the world over for his exploits performed for the anti-imperialist liberation movement.

Though Comrade Che Guevara departed from us, his brilliant battle exploits and indomitable fighting spirit will live forever.

Party, Govt. Leaders Call at Cuban Embassy to Express Condolence

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an outstanding internationalist fighter fell in action, Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Nam Il, Ri Jong Ok, Bak Jong Ae, Pak Sung Chul and Jong Jun Taek called at the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang on October 19 and expressed their profound condolence.

The Party and Government leaders placed a wreath beneath a portrait of Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara framed with a black ribbon in the joint names of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and observed a moment of silence.

Then Comrade Choi Yong Kun and other leaders of the Party and Government signed in the mourners' book.

The following entry was made in the mourners' book:

"We express our profound condolence on the death of Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an outstanding internationalist fighter, who dedicated his whole life to the sacred struggle for the cause of the working class and for the freedom and liberation of the people. Though Comrade Che Guevara left us, his brilliant battle exploits and indomitable fighting spirit will live forever."

Pyongyang City Meeting Mourning for Death of Comrade Che Guevara

A meeting was held at the Moran-bong Theatre in Pyongyang on October 20 mourning for the death of Comrade Che Guevara.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Ri Guk Jin; Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Jo'n Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; O Gi Chon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea; General Ji Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Hoh Sok Tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ri Bong Gyom, Second Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a memorial address at the meeting.

Roberto Mulet Delballe, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Republic of Cuba in our country, addressed the meeting in memory of the deceased.

Revolutionary Spirit of Comrade Che Guevara Will Live Forever

Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an indomitable revolutionary born of the Latin-American peoples and an outstanding internationalist fighter, died a heroic death in an armed battle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Bolivia recently.

At this sad news, the Korean people pay homage to his memory and express profound condolence to the fraternal Cuban people and the bereft family members of the deceased.

The death of Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara in action is a great loss not only to the national-liberation movement of the Latin-American peoples including the Cuban people but to the revolutionary peoples throughout the world.

Comrade Che Guevara was an outstanding internationalist fighter who dedicated his whole life to the sacred struggle for the cause of the working class and for the freedom and liberation of the people. He was a dauntless revolutionary fighter who made a great contribution to the victory of the Cuban revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle from the first days of his activities and continuously fought valiantly, standing in the van of the armed struggle for the liberation of the oppressed nations and exploited masses in Latin America.

For his merits in the anti-imperialist liberation movement and for his unbending revolutionary spirit and lofty internationalist spirit, he is enjoying the deep love and high respect of the Latin-American peoples and the progressive people of the whole world.

Well known to us are the distinguished services rendered by Comrade Che Guevara when the heroic Cuban people under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro were waging an armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regime of Batista, its stooge, as well as the energetic efforts exerted by him to defend and carry forward the revolutionary gains, working at important posts of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba since the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

In April 1965, Comrade Che Guevara went to a new post of battle with a burning revolutionary zeal, where he organised and mobilised the masses of the people to a daring armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its minions and fought in the forefront of this struggle. The revolutionary cause to which Comrade Che Guevara devoted all his life is now being promoted persistently by his comrades-in-arms.

The U.S. imperialists may take the life of a revolutionary, but they can by no means prevent thousands, tens of thousands of new revolutionaries from growing up in Latin America, following his undaunted revolutionary spirit. The waves of the armed struggle now rising in Latin America will rage more furiously in the days to come and will surely cut off the last life line of U.S. imperialism on this continent.

The name of Comrade Che Guevara is very dear to the Korean people.

Comrade Che Guevara always extended warm support and encouragement to the Korean people in their vigorous struggle to expedite socialist construction and reunify the country under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and immensely valued the militant solidarity among the Korean, Cuban and Latin-American peoples.

The Korean people respect the lofty exploits and unbending revolutionary spirit of Comrade Che Guevara who devoted himself to the revolutionary cause of the progressive mankind and, as the Latin-American peoples will do, they will remember him forever.

Though Comrade Che Guevara departed from us, his name will remain occupying a brilliant place in the annals of the struggle of the progressive people and his revolutionary spirit will live forever.

Japanese Authorities Should Immediately Turn Up at Talks

C.C. of United Democratic Fatherland Front Issues Statement

One month has passed since the Japanese authorities perfidiously broke up the bilateral talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross for the unamended renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan.

During this period, the Korean and Japanese peoples and world public opinion unanimously condemned this outrageous criminal action of the Japanese authorities as one trampling underfoot international law and humanitarian principles and called for the immediate resumption of the talks.

Through the October 16 statement, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanded that the Japanese side immediately return to the conference table at the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

The Japanese militarists instigated by U.S. imperialism, however, are now more viciously trying to realise their criminal, evil scheme to wreck the repatriation work of Korean nationals in Japan.

In connection with this, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued a statement on October 21.

The Sato government of Japan which has systematically been resorting to crafty machinations of every description to sabotage the repatriation work, the statement pointed out, is now repeatedly giving assurance that it will abrogate the existing repatriation agreement on November 12 and is continuously refusing to accept the applications for repatriation filed by Korean nationals in Japan.

The statement pointed to the following facts:

Despite the unanimous demand of the Korean and Japanese peoples and world public for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, the Japanese side rejected the resumption of the talks. And on October 20 in a contact it had with the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society, which had visited Japan on board the 158th repatriation ship, the Japanese side turned down the suggestion for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks offered by our side.

By disrupting the repatriation operation, the statement exposed, the Japanese militarists are seeking faithfully to serve the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists, to strengthen the political and military collusion they have been developing with the South Korean puppet clique since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," and thereby more easily to realise their wild dream for aggression against Korea. The Japanese authorities can never evade their obligation to ensure, with a sense of responsibility and in accordance with the present repatriation agreement, the repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan who want to return home, noted the statement.

The statement stressed that the Japanese authorities should give up their criminal scheme to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean residents in Japan at once and comply with the suggestion of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks without delay.

It went on to say:

No one can curb the burning desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to the homeland where there lives Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the statement said in conclusion, sternly warns that if the Japanese authorities should be dogged enough recklessly to disrupt the repatriation operation, this would bring about irretrievable serious consequences to themselves.

Should U.S. Imperialists Dare to Launch Another Aggressive War in Korea,

Korean People Will Wipe Out Aggressors from This Soil for Good

D.P.R.K. Government Issues Memorandum

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on October 18 a memorandum exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who are feverishly scheming to unleash war again in Korea.

The Memorandum points out:

Following U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea in October 1966, the aggressors of U.S. imperialism have radically stepped up the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As a result, there has been created the sharpest tension ever seen after the armistice in the Military Demarcation Line in Korea, and a dangerous situation has remained unabated for more than a year now, which may ignite war at any moment.

In the light of the grave situation where the danger of the resumption of hostilities is constantly increasing in Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this Memorandum as it deems it necessary to lay bare to the whole world the U.S. imperialist moves for starting another war.

The Memorandum provides concrete materials showing the preparations being stepped up by the U.S. imperialists for a new war, while actively fanning up war atmosphere, and many facts on the provocative acts being incessantly committed by them to ignite a war directly.

The Memorandum points out:

Today the armistice in Korea is maintained only thanks to the untiring efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace and to its powerful defence posture against the U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression.

The Korean people are fully prepared to cope with the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to resume hostilities. Should the U.S. imperialists dare to launch another aggressive war in Korea, the Korean people will wipe out the aggressors from this soil for good.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will continue to make every effort to force U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unify the country with their own efforts free from any interference of outside forces by peaceful means on a democratic basis.

In conclusion, the Memorandum writes:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, Asian and African countries and all the countries of the world which treasure peace will sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists' provocations for a new war and express more active support and solidarity for the Korean people in their righteous struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and realize the independent, peaceful unification of the nation.

(For the full text see Page 10.)

Whatever "Resolution" the U.N. May Adopt Unilaterally without Participation and Consent of Its Representative, the Gov't of the D.P.R.K.

Will Consider It Null and Void

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on October 20 in connection with the question of participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party concerned, in the discussion of the Korean question.

The statement reads in full:

The so-called "Korean question" is to be again discussed illegally at the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly by the coercion of U.S. imperialism.

That the U.S. imperialists force the United Nations to discuss the domestic affairs of the Korean people annually in gross violation of the United Nations Charter fully exposes their criminal manoeuvrings to continue to utilize the United Nations for their aggressive purposes in Korea.

This U.S. manoeuvre should be condemned.

At the current U.N. General Assembly, the socialist countries and Cambodia proposed to discuss the question of "the withdrawal of the United States army and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations," and three countries—Cambodia, the Congo (B) and Yemen—put forth a proposal to discuss the question of "the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers these proposals reasonable and supports them.

Since the question concerning Korea is discussed, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party directly concerned, should take part in it.

However, at the current U.N. General Assembly, too, the United States has, as usual, submitted a "draft resolution" on the "conditional invitation" of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an attempt to cover up its acts of aggression against Korea and continue to exclude the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is an unlawful act entirely contrary to the United Nations Charter to force any "condition" beforehand upon the party concerned in inviting it to take part in the discussion of the question at the United Nations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has constantly abided by the principles of the United Nations Charter. It is the United States that has systematically and brazenly trampled underfoot the U.N. Charter and undermined the authority of the United Nations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains that the United Nations, if it really wants to act in conformity with its Charter, should unconditionally invite the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, to participate in the discussion of the question on Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will consider null and void and will not recognize whatever "resolution" the United Nations may adopt unilaterally without the participation and consent of its representative.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul Sends Letters to U Thant

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General asking him to circulate the October 20 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party concerned, in the discussion of the Korean question, to the delegates of the member states of the United Nations without delay as an official document of the United Nations. In another letter, the Foreign Minister asked U.N. Secretary-General U Thant to circulate the October 18 Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued in connection with the fact that the danger of the outbreak of a new war is increasing in Korea due to the machinations of U.S. imperialism, to the delegates of the member states of the United Nations without delay as an official document of the U.N.

Ten-fold Increase of U.S. Atrocities

Quoting the data collected by the puppet authorities, a South Korean paper reported in its October 11 issue that in the past seven months from February 9, the day the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" came into effect to September 30, a total of 1,508 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed 1,296 cases of criminal acts in South Korea, which means a monthly average of 185 cases.

This figure is said to be more than 10 times the cases of criminal acts committed by the soldiers of the U.S. aggressive army before the conclusion of the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" when yearly and monthly average was over 200 and 17 respectively.

Murder of guiltless people, plunder of money and goods, arson, rape of women and insults over of people by cars make up the majority of these criminal cases.

This patently shows the conclusion of the "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" has caused further increase of the Yankees' atrocities, quite contrary to the propaganda of the Pak Jung Hi clique that the "agreement" would terminate the Yankees' criminal acts.

Under this "agreement" signed in July 1966, that is, more than 20 years after the U.S. aggressive army's occupation of South Korea, the South Korean puppets have no right to punish the Yankee culprits.

According to this "agreement," the U.S. army directly exercises "jurisdiction" over the crimes committed by the Yankee aggressor troops during the "execution of duty." It stipulates that the South Korean puppet regime shall exercise "primary jurisdiction" only over the crimes committed by U.S. soldiers "off duty." The "agreed minutes of proceedings" of this "agreement" stipulate, however, that the U.S. army authorities have the right to determine unilaterally whether the crimes were committed during the "execution of duty" or while the culprits were "off duty." They also provide that "primary jurisdiction" shall be automatically handed over to the U.S. army authorities in case it is not exercised by the South Korean puppet authorities within 15 days after the occurrence of the case concerned. They oblige the South Korean puppets to comply with the U.S. army authorities' request to waive the jurisdiction.

After all, the "agreement" is, in fact, nothing but a document legally protecting the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea. This protection has led to a sharp increase of the cases of criminal acts of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

Ri Jig

Felicitations to Zambia on Her Independence Day

Zambia entered the arena of the world as an independent, sovereign state on October 24, 1964. The independence of Zambia was the fruition of her people's protracted, arduous struggle against the British imperialists. It was an event that marked a new turning point in the history of her people.

The people of Zambia embarked upon the building of a new life after they had won independence. Under the leadership of President Kaunda, the people of Zambia have been making worthwhile labour endeavours with splendid success for the fulfilment of the Four-Year Plan which is of important significance in building the foundation for the country's future prosperity.

Zambia follows a peace-loving independent foreign policy based on the principles of neutrality and non-alignment. It joins in the common struggle of the progressive people against imperialism and colonialism.

Holding high the slogan "One Zambia, one nation," the people of Zambia are actively fighting against the subversive schemes of the imperialists and their policy of racial discrimination. They are expressing firm solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against the Smith white regime.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Zambia in the struggle against the common enemy are daily expanding and strengthening.

The visit to the Republic of Zambia of a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country in the first half of this year made a new contribution to the development of these relations of friendship. During our Supreme People's Assembly delegation's visit to Zambia, the President of Zambia stressed the need to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in the joint struggle against imperialism and asked our Supreme People's Assembly delegation to convey to Premier Kim Il Sung his words that in any difficult conditions the people of Zambia would continue to fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people value very much the friendship and solidarity with the people of Zambia and are making every effort to further strengthen and develop them.

The Korean people will continue to give active support and encouragement to the people of Zambia in their struggle for the consolidation of their newly-won independence and against imperialism, colonialism and racism and march ahead shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against imperialism.

Ambassador of Sierra Leone to Soviet Union Visits Korea

Harrison E Tucker, Ambassador of Sierra Leone to the Soviet Union, and his wife arrived here on October 17 by air on a friendship visit to Korea.

The guests were met at the airfield by Jang Ryol, Director of the Sixth Department, Ri In Chun, Acting Chief of Protocol, and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador of Sierra Leone to the Soviet Union and his wife arrive in Pyongyang on a friendship visit to Korea

Unshakable Unity of Our People Firmly Rallied around the Party and the Leader

Always with the Leader

On October 18, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works held a meeting to nominate a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly. I also attended the meeting.

At the meeting, steeplejack Im Chang Ho, Hero of Labour, took the floor. No sooner had he proposed nominating Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly than I could hardly repress a stirring excitement. I shouted hurrahs for the Leader at the top of my voice, waving both hands high. The attendants sent up jubilant cheers simultaneously, which pervaded the blue sky, shaking the earth.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works where I am working, too, has traversed a glorious path opened up by the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has always led the country and the people along the road of victories, sharing difficulties and joys with the people at all times.

His warm hand has directly reached the imposing blast furnaces, open hearths where molten iron is seething around the clock, the coking battery, the 4,000 h.p. high-pressure air blower and every nook and corner of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works.

From Mt. Wolbong one can command the view of the busy streets of Songrim, a satellite town of Pyongyang, port and co-operative fields unfolding below like a grand picture.

He has paid close attention even to the fishing boats of fisheries busily coming into and out of the port, to the vast vegetable fields provided with a modern irrigation system on the Dangsan Plain, to the grand, large hen's egg plant furnished with modern facilities and to the stock farm raising thousands of pigs and milch cows.

It was on June 1, 1946 that I met Comrade Premier for the first time.

That day he came to our works to see open hearth No. 1 start operation.

How earnestly we had wished to see the Premier and how much we had longed for him!

We shouted in a loud voice hurrahs for General Kim Il Sung and elbowed our way through the crowds to see as close at hand as possible the Leader who, in the grimmest days of the Japanese imperialist rule, had organized the anti-Japanese guerrillas to regain the lost motherland and set up a people's revolutionary power, and who had accomplished the cause of the restoration of the motherland, personally standing in the forefront of the struggle and breaking through difficulties for 15 years.

Comrade Premier very satisfactorily watched the crimson molten iron flowing into the laddle like a waterfall, emitting a myriad of sparks. Then he turned round to look at us and asked: "Who is Chu Sang Su?"

At that moment, we only looked at each other's face because it was quite unexpected that the leader of a country should know the name of an ordinary worker and ask who he is.

I had been working together with Comrade Chu Sang Su at the open-hearth since 1936. He was an ordinary open-hearth man, a worker who had been subjected to all sorts of contempt and maltreatment by the Japanese imperialists.

Chu Sang Su discreetly stepped forward to the Premier and answered him, saying: "I'm Chu Sang Su."

The Premier said: "Oh, it's you. You've done very well, indeed."

The Premier pressed his oil-stained hand firmly. He turned to the leading functionaries accompanying him and said in a tone full of joy: **"Now, look! Our workers get molten metal from the open hearth. The Japanese said that it would be impossible for us to restore the hearth even if we spent ten years. But our workers have already succeeded in getting molten metal in less than a year. This is a great victory, indeed. This is the first victory of our workers in the construction of a new, democratic state, the start of our metallurgical industry."**

These words of Comrade Premier who was looking far into the future, made Chu Sang Su, who had taken the lead in the reconstruction of the open hearth, and many other participants in the project take pride in what they had accomplished and imparted fresh strength to them.

The respected and beloved Leader presented the watchword "Iron and machinery are the king of industry" to fire our zeal in the course of fulfilling the Five-Year Plan and during the Seven-Year Plan period he said the "Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works is Height 1,211" meaning that the iron and steel works is as important in socialist construction as Height 1,211 was during the war and thereby enhanced our consciousness and sense of duty.

He paid his attention even to the commissioning of every open-hearth furnace at an iron and steel works. He expressed his great satisfaction at the ceremony in honour of the commissioning of open-hearth furnace No. 2 on July 21, 1947. He again came to our works in December that year and gave us encouraging words that we should keep learning, not resting content with a victory.

Encouraged by his personal guidance, in 1949 we produced about 14 times as much rolled steel, 23.2 times as much steel and 27.5 times as much wire rod as in 1946.

Our iron and steel works, however, was savagely destroyed during the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950. Warped iron was lying scattered here and there and the premises of the works were overgrown with reeds.

Immediately following the armistice, we did not know with what we should begin and in what way we should do our job. Three days had passed since the armistice, yet we were still standing undecided as to which we should do first. At that time, a happy news came that the Premier had arrived. At the news, we ran towards the front gate. People surged to the front gate from all directions, sending up cheers. How earnestly we had wished to see our Leader!

He pressed one by one the hands of the people who had turned out to welcome him.

"I longed to see you, comrades, even during the war. Well, haven't you got any wound?" the Premier asked us.

Comrade Premier walked into the premises of the works, without taking a rest.

He gazed at the ruined blast furnaces and coking battery which did not retain their original shapes. Then he went up a mound on the premises and looked down for a while the premises of our ravaged works. He said in a confident tone:

"We should not be discouraged, comrades. We have knocked down the Yankees and won the war, haven't we? We'll win victory in the future, too... We have a heroic people and no small amount of reserves available in reconstruction..."

Then he showed the direction we should follow in reconstruction:

"The rehabilitation of the national economy must begin with the restoration of heavy industry and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works with that of open hearths. Then, I believe, we can obtain iron necessary for the rehabilitation of different branches of the national economy. To reconstruct factories, we need iron; to build houses and weave fabrics, we also need iron. The question is that we should have steel."

To the workers who, earnest as their desire to clear away the wreckage of war was, did not know with what they should begin in reconstruction and where, Comrade Premier clearly showed the course the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works should take, and showed the way of reconstructing our industry and national economy clearing away the war debris.

Immensely inspired by his words, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works did neither deplore the absence of bricks nor looked to the higher authorities for the supply of iron. Working day and night, forgetting to take a rest, we erected in less than a year open-hearth furnace No. 1 twice the size of that one the U.S. aggressors had demolished, and started the manufacture of steel to be used in the rehabilitation and construction work.

We built at an amazing speed a coking battery and a modern blast furnace twice the size of that one which had taken the Japanese imperialists seven years to build.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the paternal Leader, has shown affection deeper, than the parental love to the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works who are reliably guarding the outpost of steel of the country, just as he does to all other people, in order to provide them with better working and living conditions.

On August 29, 1962, during his personal guidance at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, Comrade Premier went to the steel workshop.

Smelters were very happy to meet the Leader at their workshop. The next moment when Comrade Premier went too close to the furnace emitting flames, the smelters felt anxiety.

The next moment, the smelters felt something warm surging in their hearts.

"Comrade Premier is standing close to the furnace to see for himself how much we expose ourselves to high temperature!"

Comrade Premier stood for a while in face of the flames. Then he turned his eyes to the operators of an overhead crane on the other side and asked them how much heat from the furnace reached them. He lost in thought for a while and then told the functionaries accompanying him to supply enough snack to the overhead crane operators, too.

Five days earlier, on August 24, managing personnel of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works went to Pyongyang at the summons of Comrade Premier. He gladly received them and told them his views about the promotion of the steel-makers' health and about providing them with better working conditions.

He told them to serve the steel-makers with better bean-jam bread adding that he would see to it that they would receive more supply of sugar; told them to supply enough milk to the steel makers and, when serving them with aerated water, mix schizandra chinensis baill shizandra sirup into it.

Listening to the words of him attending to the minutest details, people were deeply moved!

Five days later, Comrade Premier again visited the works and, to verify the fulfilment of what he had told them to do, personally tasted aerated water.

...This much is enough, Schizandra chinensis baill shizandra sirup is good. It is effective in relieving one's fatigue, prevents people from getting poisoned by gas and does not cause stomach trouble...,

No tonic is more effective than the aerated water in invigorating us and stimulating our zeal.

Comrade Premier has constantly shown paternal love and concern for improving the conditions of the workers' boarding house.

We have long cherished in our memory that Comrade Premier, when visiting the workers' boarding house, personally spread a quilt to examine it, told the workers to live a life in a cultured way befitting the working class, the masters of the State, and showed them how to make a certain shape of pillows for the boarders to sleep comfortably.

When he was visiting the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works on May 31 last year, Comrade Premier called at the workers' boarding house to give instructions on mechanizing kitchen work and preparing tasteful food that the workers liked.

Some time later, experienced cooks and food boxes containing large quantities of foodstuffs came unexpectedly to the workers' boarding house. On the very day of their arrival, the cooks changed into white smocks and prepared various kinds of appetizing food for the workers. They passed on to the kitchen workers excellent, nice cookeries and prepared special dishes for the workers using the foodstuffs they had brought with them.

At the table on which were served the dishes, a token of the Leader's great affection for them, workers shed their hearts' tears before they helped themselves to the food.

Not only the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works but also all of our people feel every day and every hour in every aspect of their happy life the deep affection and great concern of the Leader.

Comrade Premier gave instructions on laying out a vegetable garden provided with artificial water sprayers, on setting up a refrigeration plant and a hen's egg plant and personally selected sites for these plants in order to make the steel makers' life more bountiful.

Mother So'n Nyo living in residential sub-unit No. 8, in an apartment house in Cholsan-dong, had her husband killed by the U.S. imperialists. She was unexpectedly visited by Comrade Premier on May 3, 1961. She could hardly keep back her tears of gratitude when Comrade Premier paid attention to the minutest details to her everyday life, asking her whether she had got enough supply of edible oil and meat for May Day, which spring vegetable she was eating, if she was feeling any inconvenience in her daily life, if the coal was burning well and whether she was earning enough for her livelihood...

"Dear Premier, people say kinsfolk are closest to them in the world But no kinsfolk's affection has ever warmed my heart so much as your deep concern," she repeated inwardly.

From Mt. Wolbong rising opposite the imposing Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, one can command the view of a club of the works. The club was not yet completed when blast furnace No. 2 was under construction. Workers' amateur art group, therefore, would some time give performances in a meeting hall in those days.

The meeting hall proved not spacious enough to accommodate all the spectators when the amateur art group gave performances, in the presence of Comrade Premier, in honour of the completion of blast furnace No. 2 in six short months.

After he took his seat, Comrade Premier looked around to find the hall was not accommodating all people who had come to watch the performance. He asked the workers outside the hall to come in and watch the performance together, adding that room might be found for them to be seated.

The workers who wish to be always near the Leader, streamed into the hall, which was soon filled to overflowing. He said, regarding the workers with benevolent eyes:

"I feel happiest when I am with you comrades. I wish to come to you often, but I can't find time. I can't find time..."

We feel it the greatest honour and the greatest happiness that we are led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader who values and loves people so much and shows every concern for them.

Bak Jo'ng Gun
Hero of Labour
Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

Workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works who are immensely loyal to the Party and the Leader, upholding the new line of carrying out economic construction and defence building in parallel set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are making continued advance ind innovation.

Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill Commissioned

The Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill went into operation on October 15. It is a big modern textile mill with all its production processes automated in a comprehensive way.

The commissioning of this woolen textile mill, the biggest producer of woolen fabrics in our country, is another materialisation of the far-sighted idea of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, to make our people all dressed in good woolen fabrics.

This is also a brilliant victory proving the correctness of our Party's policy for building an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and the sagacity of Premier Kim Il Sung's leadership.

With the commissioning of the mill, the country's light industry base has been fortified more solidly and, in particular, the qualitative composition of fabrics has been changed so that the mill will greatly conduce to the improvement of the people's livelihood.

The site of the woolen textile mill was chosen on the spot personally by Premier Kim Il Sung who always shows deep concern for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of our people. He put forth on many occasions concrete orientations and ways and means for the construction of the mill for each stage of the project and earnestly instructed the constructors to build the mill by displaying once again the same fighting will and spirit as the working class in Hamhung did when erecting the Hungnam factory.

The days up until the constructors completed the modern mill in response to the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Premier were, indeed, days demonstrating to the full the infinite fidelity and heroic devotion of our workers who go through thick and thin to put thoroughly into effect the call of the Party and the Leader.

The workers of the 17th construction enterprise in Hamhung were in high spirits from the outset.

Braving the heavy rain in summer, the builders dug the ground and carried out concrete tamping for the laying of the foundation at a speed three or four times faster.

Those in charge of the production of structural parts, by pooling their wisdom, made new large-sized ones and thus more than doubled the intensity of structural elements and pushed ahead the project at a quicker pace, while saving upwards of 400 tons of iron and a huge amount of cement.

The steeplejacks of the ironsmith shop studied round the clock a new method of assembling structural parts and finally raised the efficiency of assembling 7-8 times higher than before.

Steeplejack Jo Sun Gyu, Hero of Labour, thought out a new way of moving the whole crane at once and then rushed to his fellow workers by the crane and said:

"Our Premier taught us that we should be bold to make the revolution. Let us try boldly to move the crane all at once."

Ri Won Gyong and many other steeplejacks exclaimed with delight, approving his extraordinary proposal. On their own bold and creative initiative, they made such an innovatory success as moving the crane to another place of work in only 40 minutes, which took them several days previously.

The constructors there were permeated with the militant spirit to discharge faster and better the revolutionary task assigned to them by the Party and the Leader. This revolutionary trait they displayed in the whole course of the project.

Young fitters assembled in only ten odd hours the complicated and precision machines and equipment for dyeing, and pipe-makers finished in a matter of some 20 days the manufacture of air pipes through the introduction of 14 new technical innovation proposals, which would take them three months. Such miracles were wrought one after another, as a result of which the construction of the mill was completed far ahead of schedule.

Having taken over a large-scale mill from the constructors, all the workers, technicians and office employees there firmly made up their minds to implement the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and meet the election to the Supreme People's Assembly and elections to the local people's assemblies at all levels with high political enthusiasm and great achievements in labour so as to live up to the expectations of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and do their bit in the enhancement of the people's living standards.

Songrim, a prospering town with an iron and steel works

Napping process at the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill

Splendid Fruition in the Construction of

IMMENSE CHANGE

With the elections to the organs of state power at all levels coming near, our working class look back with deep emotion on the proud path they have traversed in building up an independent national industry under the people's state power.

The independent national industry our people have built up going through all difficulties and trials will grow 21 times this year as compared with 1946 when the election to the first Supreme People's Assembly was held, and will turn out in only 15 days as many industrial products as were produced in the whole of that year.

This means that our industry has undergone a radical change as against the pre-liberation days.

These brilliant successes have been made possible only thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said the following shortly after the liberation, foreseeing the distant future when an independent national economy would be built:

"For building a democratic, independent state one should necessarily lay the foundations of an independent economy of one's nation, and if the foundations of an independent economy are to be laid, the national economy must be developed speedily. Without the foundations of an independent economy we can neither achieve independence nor build the country, nor subsist."

It was not an easy job to build an independent economy.

Owing to an exclusive control of Japanese imperialism, the development of Korea's national economy was extremely restricted and even her indigenous handicraft industry was totally destroyed. The Japanese imperialists had built in Korea only a few branches of industry producing raw materials and semi-finished goods with a view to plundering her natural resources and squeezing her people.

In 1944, Korea's machine-building and metal-working industries held only 1.6 per cent of the total industrial output value and the per-head output of textile industry was no more than 0.14 metre.

We took over such a backward economy. Despite this unfavourable condition, however, our people exerted vigorous efforts to build an independent national industry, upholding the far-reaching programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the eternal prosperity of the country.

Right after the country's liberation our people nationalised major industries and rebuilt speedily the national economy destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and developed industry at a fast rate. In consequence, already before the Korean war, the level of our industrial production surpassed that in the closing days of the Japanese imperialist rule and the people's living conditions were stabilised and improved.

But the three-year war (1950-1953) imposed upon us by the U.S. imperialists reduced everything to heaps of cinders. Only chimneys remained at factories and their machines and installations were smashed to pieces. In fact, in those days, the situation was so difficult for us that we found it hard to decide on what we should begin with.

At the historic Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea convened in August 1953, Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the basic line of socialist economic construction in our country as follows:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living conditions in a short period of time."

The basic line of economic construction put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the shortest way of laying the foundations of an independent economy, while rapidly securing and improving the people's living conditions under the actual conditions of our country where everything was ravaged during the war, and it is a great programme of weighty theoretical and practical significance which elucidated newly the ways and means for the realisation of expanded reproduction under the socialist society.

In accordance with this very line, the Three-Year Plan for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy was worked out and the whole Party and the entire people were roused to its implementation.

It was, of course, very difficult to carry out this task as everything was destroyed and everything was lacking.

But our Party and Premier Kim Il Sung placed faith in the strength of our people steeled in the thick of the war and rallied closely around the Party and the Leader and believed that the task could certainly be fulfilled when the strength of the masses of the people and all resources at home were enlisted to the maximum.

Our people overfulfilled the postwar Three-Year Plan ahead of the set time, tightening their belts and making strenuous efforts under the leadership of the Party.

As a result, our industrial enterprises were equipped better than before and their production not only reached the prewar level but exceeded it by far.

After the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, our Party, on the basis of the economic foundations already laid, set out on the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan.

Having defined the Five-Year Plan as the first stage of technical reconstruction, our Party decided to lay in this period the foundations of socialist industrialisation so as to consolidate the independent foundations of the national economy and, at the same time, create material conditions for equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques in the future.

Embarking upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, we came up against new difficulties and trials.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges viciously clamoured about "anti-communism" and "march north" and anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists within the Party came out against the Party with the backing of foreign forces. On top of this, we lacked materials and funds needed for fulfilling the huge tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

In those days, too, our Party trusted the people, and the people followed Premier Kim Il Sung.

Premier Kim Il Sung went out to the Gangson Steel Plant and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and explained to the workers there the difficult situation created in the country. All the people rose up in a body to shatter passivism and conservatism and created new miracles and innovations which were hardly imaginable in the past.

In the postwar years, the Party carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture and capitalist trade and industry and thereby opened up a broad vista for the speedy growth of productive forces.

In the course of this struggle, the Chollima (winged horse) movement was born and, by strengthening and developing this movement, a high tide in socialist construction was brought about, in which our annual industrial output grew by 40 to 50 per cent on the average and the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in two and half years in terms of the total industrial output value.

Thus, the "anti-communist" offensive of the enemy and the attack of the anti-Party elements were frustrated.

With the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, our country turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural one with the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

In this way, the historic task of building the foundations of socialism in the northern part of the country was victoriously translated into reality.

On the basis of these achievements, the Fourth Congress of our Party set forth the Seven-Year Plan whose fundamental task is to carry out all-round technical reconstruction and cultural revolution thereby laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and to radically improve the people's living conditions relying on the triumphant socialist system.

In the course of the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, a plan aimed at turning our socialist industrial-agricultural state into a socialist industrial one, Comrade Kim Il Sung has created the Daean work system which has made it possible thoroughly to carry out the mass line in economic management and thus manage the complicated and huge-scale national economy in a planned and scientific way.

As a result, socialist construction has vigorously been pushed ahead.

While directing much efforts to the strengthening of defence capacity to meet the newly created, complicated situation, the Korean people on the firm leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung have newly built in the recent five years more than 300 large factories and workshops equipped on up-to-date lines including the Gangwon Thermo Power Plant and the factory synthesising ammonia through anthracite gasification and over 2,300 medium and small-sized factories, workshops and branch factories. During this period, they maintained the annual growth of industrial output at 14.3 per cent on the average.

The might of our industry has thus been strengthened as never before.

Our industry has been equipped more firmly with new techniques and has come to produce raw and other materials, fuel, power, machines and equipment necessary for the national economy on its own strength and relying on home natural fuel and raw material resources. Now our industry can give powerful assistance to agriculture for irrigation, electrification, mechanisation and chemicalisation and has the powerful light industry capable of fully meeting our own requirements for mass consumer goods.

In particular, the Korean people are now waging a vigorous struggle to carry on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year.

Many working people of our country who have risen up for converting the whole country into an impregnable fortress, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other, have already fulfilled their yearly assignments before the Party founding anniversary and are unfolding a drive for increased production.

Kim Dong Ok

Workers of the first seamless steel pipe workshop at the Gangson Steel Plant producing more seamless steel pipes for economic construction and defence buildup upholding the resolutions of the Party Conference

Development of the Metallurgical Industry

"The rehabilitation of the national economy must begin with the restoration of heavy industry and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works with that of open hearths. Then, I believe, we can obtain iron necessary for the rehabilitation of different branches of the national economy. To reconstruct factories, we need iron; to build houses and weave fabrics, we also need iron. The question is that we should have steel."

This is what Premier Kim Il Sung said when he visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works three days after the armistice.

Workers in the field of the metallurgical industry all over the country, upholding these words of Premier Kim Il Sung, rose up in a body in the postwar rehabilitation construction to meet the urgent demand for iron.

Steel output in 1956 exceeded by far the figure in prewar days. In 1962, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works alone turned out 5.5 times as much steel as was produced throughout Korea in the period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

In the current Seven-Year Plan period, a period of all-round technical reconstruction, our workers, on the basis of the successes they have already achieved, have built up muscles on the skeleton that has already been established and introduced new iron and steel making methods in order to increase the production of pig iron, steel and a variety of rolled steel.

As a result, our metallurgical industry, freed from the backward state of leaning solely on the production of pig iron, has come to make rolled steel, steel sheets and steel pipes on its own to meet the demands of the different branches of the national economy; thus it developed into a powerful, independent industry relying firmly on the domestic raw material and fuel resources.

The goal of annual production we have set to attain in 1970 is 2.2-2.5 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron and 2.2-2.5 million tons of steel,

an Independent, Modern Industry

Workers of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant are striving to make more machines and equipment for economic construction and defence upbuilding, upholding the teachings given in the on-the-spot guidance by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader

Self-Supply Rate of Machines — 94.4%

One of the biggest successes our country has attained in building heavy industry is that it has created its own machine-building industry.

Already at the time of the severe war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we started the construction of machine-building plants on the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung.

In the postwar period we have speedily developed the machine-building industry, sparing pennies.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan that we started after the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, we took measures for the domestic production of not only medium and small machinery and equipment and their accessories but also large machines needed in our national economy.

This was a very difficult task. We had to do everything for ourselves—from the working out of designs to the assembling—when we started for the first time the production of tractors, lorries and other modern machines under the condition in which we were lacking in experience and our technical skills were insufficient.

Inspired by the great plan of Premier Kim Il Sung for building an independent national economy, our workers and technicians, not discouraged by failures, overcame all difficulties and bottlenecks, succeeded in manufacturing these machines and equipment and started their production.

On the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a mass movement was launched to multiply the number of metal-cutting lathes by manufacturing machine-tools in all places where they were in operation. As a result, the foundation of the machine-building industry was speedily expanded and our working people gained confidence that they could make machines of any types.

In our country where the machine-building industry was once absent, we are now turning out in large quantities generating, chemical and metallurgical equipment, large-sized ships, lorries, tractors, excavators and other equipment needed in our national economy.

Our machine-building industry has in recent years produced equipment for the large February 8 Vinalon Factory, the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Plant and other modern plants. This year it built a large-sized 5,500-ton class refrigerator transport, cold-rolling equipment for the Hwangha Iron and Steel Works, equipment for the production of zinc- and tin-plated sheets at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and the Gangsoo'n Steel Plant, equipment for the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification, equipment for several modern, large-sized ore dressing plants as well as mining and metallurgical equipment.

As a result, in 1965 our machine-building industry showed an amazing growth of 269 times compared with 1944 and the self-supply rate of machines reached as high as 94.4 per cent.

New Era of Chemistry

This year our country built a factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification, urea factory No. 1 and undiluted sulphuric acid factory at the Hungnam Combined Chemical Fertilizer Plant, nitro-lime fertilizer plants in Suncho'n and Cho'ngsu and completed the first stage project of nitrate fertilizer production system at the Aoji Chemical Factory and put it into operation.

Expansion of the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification and construction of urea factory No. 2 at the Hungnam Chemical Fertilizer Plant and large-scale projects for expansion of the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride are under way.

This has been made possible because our Party has paid constant attention to the development of the basic branches of the chemical industry since the early postwar days in accordance with a far-sighted plan of opening up a new era of chemicalization today.

After the war, the Party created solid basis of the chemical industry in many places including Hungnam and built the solid foundations for the industries producing acid and alkali such as the sulphuric acid and soda industries.

It built the large vinalon factory equipped on up-to-date lines in 1961 and constructed the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Plant which uses reeds as raw material and the Cho'ngjin Chemical Fibre Plant.

Our chemical industry is now able to produce on its own agricultural chemicals and chemical fertilizers enough to apply 500-1,000 kg. to each *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates a hectare) of farm land in the near future.

Our chemical industry makes chemical fibres from reeds and stone abundant in our country, enabling our country with a limited area of plowed land to satisfactorily solve the problem of clothing of the people relying on the domestic raw materials.

The share of chemical fibre in our textile industry has reached 36 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Party has built hundreds of medium and small chemical plants and branch plants in every part of the country to ensure home production of dyestuff, paint, perfume and spice and other raw materials of light industry as well as medicines for public health and veterinary use.

Reliance on the domestic sources of natural wealth adds to the might of our chemical industry.

Line of Developing Central and Local Industries in Parallel and Solution of Problem of Consumer Goods

Our Party has paid serious attention to the building of heavy industry as well as to the development of light industry for the solution of the problems of food and clothing. This is a consistent line of our Party. It did so both in the period of reconstruction after the liberation and at the time of postwar rehabilitation and construction.

In giving priority to the development of heavy industry, therefore, it has preferentially developed not only a heavy industry serving heavy industry itself but those branches of heavy industry that can better serve light industry and agriculture. Even in those difficult days after the war, it appropriated large funds for the creation of light industry bases.

As a result, many large modern factories of central industry equipped on up-to-date lines such as the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Sunso'ng Textile Mill, Ryongsong Meat Processing Factory, Sinpo Cannery, Pyongyang Corn Starch Factory and Pyongyang Combined Daily Necessaries Factory were built.

In our country, however, which had been almost devoid of the foundation of light industry to speak of, reliance on the large central industry alone was not enough to meet satisfactorily the various daily increasing demands of the population.

Hence, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June 1958, on the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung, put forward the line of developing the central and local industries in parallel and set forth the line of building local industry by means of a nation-wide drive.

According to this line, we built over 1,000 local factories in a year by mobilizing the idle materials and manpower in localities, without the investment of government funds.

At present, we have more than 2,000 local industry factories which produce more than 50 per cent of the consumer goods in our country. These factories manufacture 40 times as much goods as in the pre-liberation year 1944.

Our country has become a powerful country that has attained self-sufficiency in consumer goods of the people.

At a bearing factory in West Pyongyang

Memorandum

of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The U.S. imperialists are now intensifying their manoeuvrings of aggression and war in all parts of the world. They are concentrating the brunt of aggression especially on Asia.

Driven into a tight corner after their repeated, serious military and political setbacks in the aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to launch another war of aggression in Korea. They have involved South Korea directly in their war of aggression in Vietnam and carry on military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Following U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea in October 1966, the aggressors of U.S. imperialism have radically stepped up the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As a result, there has been created the sharpest tension ever seen after the armistice along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea, and a dangerous situation has remained unabated for more than a year now, which may ignite war at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists have even dragged the Japanese militarist forces in their preparations for the resumption of hostilities in Korea. Revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are actively stretching out their tentacles of aggression to South Korea in a wild attempt to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" as the reward for their joining in the carrying out of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

The criminal manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for a new war gravely threaten peace in Korea, and Asia and the rest of the world as well.

In the light of the grave situation where the danger of the resumption of hostilities is constantly increasing in Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this Memorandum as it deems it necessary to lay bare to the whole world the U.S. imperialist moves for starting another war.

(1)

The American imperialists are frenziedly speeding up preparations in South Korea to unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they have continually brought into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, increased the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet armed forces and expanded military installations everywhere, stepped up the militarization of the economy and strengthened wartime posture all over South Korea.

In October 1966, warmonger Johnson, in an endeavour to whip up the feelings for the resumption of hostilities, made an inspection tour along the Military Demarcation Line and openly clamoured before the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet armymen that the United States might have to wage a war similar to that in Vietnam "in some other parts of Asia" (Seoul, Nov. 1, 1966—UPI).

In line with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declared that "there is a possibility of the chance of annihilation of Communism for unification coming unexpectedly soon" and clamoured for "establishing the posture of military operation to suit wartime" (Seoul, Feb. 24, 1967, Hapdong Tongshin; South Korean Central Radio, Jan. 10, 1967).

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi-ites are, first of all, reinforcing the South Korean puppet troops on a large scale in order to prepare the source of armed forces needed for the execution of the war.

For example, last year the South Korean puppet clique, on instructions of the U.S. imperialists, newly formed an army division, a marine corps brigade and a combat air group as well as six air wings, while reorganizing three reserve divisions into complete combat divisions "which can be thrown into combat actions at any time" (South Korean Central Radio, Jan. 23, 1967). The American imperialists and their stooges made up "a plan to conscript 250,000 persons" again this year and have pressganged into the puppet army at random not only those liable for military service but also 17-year-old youngsters under conscription age. Those too old to serve in the army and even those with diseases who failed to pass the medical check-up before (South Korean Radio Dongyang, Jan. 3, 1967; Radio Korean Culture, Jan. 7, 1967). At the same time, the service term of the puppet army has been extended drastically and "counter-measures committees for the prevention of crimes with regard to the conscription law" have been set up in all provinces and cities to sort out and arrest conscription evaders and deserters every day.

The American imperialist aggressors have incessantly introduced various kinds of lethal weapons and combat materiel into South Korea. Last year, they brought in Hawk and Nike-Hercules and other types of guided missiles, F-5A supersonic planes and other kinds of aircraft as well as tanks and vessels, and transferred them to the South Korean puppet army.

On January 11, 1967, Bonesteel, commander of the "United Nations forces" in South Korea, said at a press conference that "during the last one year the Republic of Korea Army has come to possess most powerful combat capabilities... in accordance with the armament modernization plan" and openly referred to such aspects of the supply of various combat materiel to the South Korean puppet armed forces as follows:

The army was provided with Nike-Hercules and Hawk guided missiles for use in battalion respectively, 22 new M-48 tanks, 34 eight-inch howitzers, 59 105-mm. howitzers, 36 155-mm. howitzers, 29 light airplanes, 1,200 vehicles of various types plus machineguns, recoilless rifles, mortars, other heavy fire-arms and ammunition; the air force was supplied with 21 F-5A supersonic fighter-bombers, 18 C-46 airplanes, 24 T-33 airplanes and various radar equipment; the navy with two high-speed transport vessels; and the marine corps with 106 vehicles, 106-mm. recoilless guns, hand grenade throwers and so on (Seoul, Jan. 11, 1967—Dongyang Tongshin).

The U.S. imperialists continue to bring in large quantities of lethal weapons this year. For example, the South Korean puppets announced that in 1967 they would introduce from the United States guided missiles, 8-inch howitzers for one battalion capable of firing nuclear warheads, 105-mm. and 155-mm. howitzers as well as three 3,000-ton destroyers, three 1,400-ton high-speed transport vessels, nine fast-sailing boats, 33 landing craft, various types of patrol boats, radar equipment for naval use, 19 F-5A supersonic fighter-bombers, five F-5B fighters, 6 NH-1 helicopters and 100 M-48 tanks (South Korean Central Radio Jan. 23, 1967; Seoul, Feb. 2 & 16, 1967—Dongyang Tongshin).

Even according to the official announcements made by the South Korean puppet authorities, from the beginning of this year to the end of last August, the U.S. imperialists transferred to the South Korean puppet army more than 30 landing craft, one 8,000-ton combat destroyer, two high-speed guard ships, three high-speed transport vessels, as well as 100 M-48 tanks, a number of F-5A supersonic fighter-bombers and helicopters, etc. Needless to say, these are merely a tiny fraction of the combat materiel brought into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi-ites are busily building and expanding military bases and military installations — airfields, harbours, railways and roads all over South Korea.

In 1966, the South Korean puppets newly built or expanded tens of airfields, big and small, including those at Taegu, Kimhae and Cheju along with over ten major harbours.

The American imperialists have expanded the South Korean port of Chinhae into the largest naval port which is able to accommodate not only nuclear submarines but vessels of the U.S. Seventh Fleet (South Korean puppet Chosun Ilbo, Jan. 27, 1966).

In 1967, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique build new airfields at Mokpo and Kwangju while setting up "emergency action bases" of supersonic planes at Chonju and Ryosu, and two more in the frontline area of Gangwon Province (Radio Korean Culture, Jan. 7, 1967, Seoul, Feb. 16, 1967—Hapdong Tongshin).

In addition, the South Korean puppet clique is building and expanding strategic roads and railways connecting the areas along the Military Demarcation Line with military harbours and major towns.

Thus, South Korea today has completely been turned into a huge military camp where massive armed forces are concentrated, into a military aggression base where all sorts of deadly weapons including nuclear and rocket arms are accumulated.

Having converted South Korea into a stepping stone for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists are clamouring for the "establishment of war posture" and herding their aggression forces and South Korean puppet troops to stage war exercises every day in all parts of South Korea.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying their fascist suppression and putting the whole of South Korea on "a wartime footing" in order to remove all social and political elements that would obstruct the execution of their war policy. They arrest and imprison right and left the South Korean patriots who oppose their policies of aggression and war and aspire after independent unification of the country.

The South Korean puppets rigged up a new fascist apparatus called "Commission for the Study of National Mobilization System" under the slogan of "establishment of war posture" which would enable them to mobilize any material resources and manpower from the public at any time. They organised "Civil Defence Corps" in all provinces, cities, counties and in major establishments and enterprises, and forcibly drag out peaceful inhabitants for war training. They also reorganized the "System for Mobilization and Training of Reservists" so as to prepare all the discharged armymen amounting to over two million to be mobilized for war at any time, conducting their "service calls," "inspection roll-calls," "emergency mobilization training" and so forth everyday. (South Korean Christian Radio Feb. 27, 1967).

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are stepping up the militarization of South Korean economy.

Of late, the South Korean puppet clique have manufactured the so-called "Special Economic Plan" to meet "emergency" and are even scheming to "reorganize" the whole economy of South Korea into war industry structure" (Seoul, August 5, 1967—Kookje Shinbo bureau).

How extensively the U.S. imperialists accelerate war preparations in South Korea is clearly revealed also in the fact that they have allocated for South Korea 40 per cent of the total amount of their "aid" to Asia, more than 80 per cent of which is set apart to cover the supply of military equipment and the upkeep of the puppet army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are actively dragging even the Japanese militarists in their manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea. With the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded under the manipulations of U.S. imperialism, a virtual tripartite military alliance has been formed between the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique. Under the U.S. command, the South Korean puppet armed forces and the Japanese "Self-defence Corps," the revived Japanese army, are strengthening military alignment in every way—by keeping close contact with each other and unifying their time and alarm signal system to carry out co-ordinated operational plans, with Japan supplying equipment to the South Korean puppet army.

Already in 1963, the Japanese militarists, on the instructions of U.S. imperialism, offered to the South Korean puppet troops over 23,500 lorries, some 183,500 traction-engines for arms transport, and various kinds of weapons (South Korean journal Sasanggye, No. 10, 1963).

In 1966 too, the reactionary Sato government of Japan provided the South Korean puppet army with more than 20 M-48 tanks and large quantities of various weapons and ammunition and after even Nike-Ajax guided missiles and F-104 supersonic fighter-bombers.

The Japanese militarists are even plotting to take a direct part in the war of aggression in Korea as member of the "U.N. forces" in case U.S. imperialism unleashes it.

In February 1966, the Sato government hatched up a "bill on cooperation with the U.N. forces" now working to get it through the Diet.

The South Korean puppet prime minister openly ranted: "If a second Korean war breaks out, Japan will join the U.N. forces and assist South Korea" (Japanese paper Mainichi Shinbun, Aug. 12, 1965).

In anticipation of their participation in the war of aggression in Korea, the Japanese militarists carry on "training for landing operations," "training for mountain operations" and "cold-weather endurance training" for the "Self-defence Corps" in the areas with weather and topographical conditions similar to those in Korea. The reactionary Sato government assigned the first Japanese military attache to South Korea some time ago and has often sent the top brass of the "Self-defence Corps" to South Korea to inspect the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

Having mapped out with the U.S. imperialists military operations such as "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Running Bull" designed to invade Korea and the other Asian countries, the Japanese militarists are of late moving and concentrating their armed forces in the areas adjacent to Korea, while frequently staging joint military exercises with U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet troops.

From November 23 to 30, 1966, for instance, a joint military exercise was carried out by Japan's maritime "self-defence corps" and American naval forces under the command of the U.S. 7th Fleet off the Okinawa Island, which was followed by a joint military exercise conducted by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy at the beginning of December.

During the period from the beginning of May to May 12, 1967, a military exercise was carried out by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese maritime "self-defence corps" in the East Sea of Korea, and from May 13, the day after its conclusion, another military exercise was staged by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy at the same place.

As is seen above, the U.S. imperialists are feverishly preparations for a new war in South Korea and actively stirring up war provocations. Meanwhile, they are perpetrating uninterrupted provocations to ignite a war directly.

(2)

The U.S. imperialists have persistently carried out provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the signing of armistice in Korea.

On the ground, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique infiltrated military personnel and armed agents into the territory of the northern half of the Republic for raids, murder, incendiarism and kidnapping, and in the air, sent aircraft to carry out reconnaissance activities and hostile acts, while on the sea, sending warships and armed vessels to carry out naval bombardment and armed attacks, raid fishing boats and abduct peaceable fishermen.

The violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors up to September 1967 since the Korean armistice and by 1968, counting those officially dealt with at the Military Armistice Commission alone, amount to more than 52,000 cases in all. To cite the most serious violations, there were 568 cases of gun firing and over 30 armed attacks on the territory of the northern half of our Republic, 811 cases of intrusion into our coastal waters and air-space by the warships and 727 intrusions into our territorial air by military planes.

Especially since Johnson's visit to South Korea last October, provocative activities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have sharply increased and become more malignant. Namely, the number of the bullets and shells the aggression troops of U.S. imperialism fired into the area of our side in one year from October 1966 to September 1967 reached more than 69,000, which is more than five times as many as those they had fired at us in the past 13 years after the armistice.

The following are only part of serious military provocations committed by the U.S. side against the Democratic People's Republic

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued from Page 10)

of Korea since last October.

On November 3, 1966, a few dozens of military personnel of the U.S. side armed with heavy and light machineguns and rifles intruded into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and rifled our posts, firing over 2,000 bullets.

On November 22, 1966, many warships of the U.S. side intruded into our coastal waters off Gosong County, Gangwon Province, and carried out bombardment.

In 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent tens of warships and armed vessels into our coastal waters and carried out hostile acts successively, starting from the early morning of January 1 to January 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, and 18.

On January 19 "Patrol Craft Escort No. 56" of the U.S. side illegally infiltrated into our coastal waters again and perpetrated all kinds of provocative acts and started bombardment. The Korean People's Army took self-defence measures against this outrageous provocation, making a resolute counter-attack, and sank the ship of the U.S. side. In less than an hour after that, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again dispatched a group of three naval ships together with F-5A supersonic fighter-bombers, F-8DD and F-8DF fighters into our territory and carried out provocative acts.

On March 12 and 17, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces fired more than 1,000 bullets against our side from the Demilitarized Zone.

On April 5, U.S. imperialist troops of aggression carried out a barbarous provocative act of suddenly concentrating fire on our civil police on routine patrol duty in our portion of the Demilitarized Zone with machineguns and automatic weapons, thereby killing five of them and wounding another.

Even before the voice of condemnation of the Korean people and the peoples of the world against this provocative barbarity calmed down, the U.S. imperialists made another grave military provocation on April 15. Early that morning, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression sent up more than 40 flare-bombs over the Military Demarcation Line and fired over 250 shells and 3,500 bullets at our civil police who were on their routine duty at their post. Later, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops assumed the posture to launch and carried out armed attack, bringing even heavy tanks into the Demilitarized Zone and mobilizing military personnel armed with machineguns and automatic weapons of various types. But their reckless provocation at was checked by the strong defensive counter-measures of our side.

On April 20, the U.S. imperialists again fired hundreds of shells into our territory on six occasions with 60-mm. and 81-mm. mortars.

In May the U.S. imperialists fired more than 1,000 bullets against our territory on the 14th, 15th and 16th in succession.

On May 27 a fleet of more than ten warships of the U.S. side intruded into the territorial waters of our side only two kilometres off Dungam-ri, Gangryong County, South Hwanghae Province, and carried out provocative hostile activities, firing over 700 shells, before fleeing when met with a powerful counter-attack from our side.

In June the U.S. imperialist aggressive army incessantly fired thousands of shells and bullets into our territory on the 5th, 7th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 29th and 30th.

On June 29 more than 80 military personnel of the U.S. side equipped with heavy and light machineguns and automatic weapons launched an organized armed attack from three directions, massing their fire on the areas of our side. This provocative attack of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, too, was frustrated by the resolute defensive counter-attack of our side.

On July 16 hundreds of U.S. imperialist aggression troops fully combat-ready with heavy and automatic weapons made another all-out attack from three directions, showering several thousand bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone. The skirmishes between the two sides lasted 13 long hours due to the big-scale armed attack launched by the American imperialist aggressors. The armed raid of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops was completely frustrated by the heavy blow of our side.

Earlier, on July 2 and 9, the U.S. imperialists fired several thousand bullets and mortar shells into our territory on three occasions respectively. On July 10 they fired ten and several thousand shells and bullets into the territory of our side.

On August 18, dozens of aggressors of the U.S. side fully ready for action with heavy machineguns and various automatic guns made another armed attack, concentrating their fire on our guard post under the cover of 57-mm. recoilless guns and 81-mm. mortars.

On August 28, the U.S. side attempted an armed raid against our side mobilizing more than 200 combat personnel accompanied by two tanks and five armoured cars but it was upset by the resolute defensive measures from our side.

On August 30 and September 2, tens of U.S. imperialist troops of aggression committed an armed attack against our side, firing a volley of automatic weapons including 60-mm. grenade launchers and machineguns at the post of our side.

On September 4, scores of armed personnel of the U.S. side, armed with 40-mm. grenade launchers, machineguns and carbines, carried out an armed attack on our check-point in the north of the Demilitarized Zone but, met with our powerful retaliatory blow, they fled leaving a number of corpses and various weapons including grenade launchers.

On September 9, 10 and 30, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops fired more than 20 shells with 81-mm. and 106.7-mm. mortars into the territory of our side on four occasions. During the period from September 9 to 29 they shot more than 5,900 bullets into our territory on over 60 occasions with various heavy and automatic weapons illegally introduced into the Demilitarized Zone, and during the same period, they attempted an armed attack against us by sending ten armoured cars into the Demilitarized Zone on five occasions.

As is seen above, the provocations on the part of the U.S. imperialists are increasing in frequency and in scope as the days go by.

Owing to such reckless provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Demilitarized Zone established under the Armistice Agreement has now virtually become a field of uninterrupted battles, instead of a buffer zone.

Last May, Bonesteel, commander of the "U.N. forces" in South Korea, formally issued a directive order to all the units under the "U.N. command" that they may fire guns at will into the territory of the northern half of the Republic from the Demilitarized Zone (South Korean paper **Korea Herald**, May 11, 1967).

On September 14, the South Korean puppet minister of public information announced the instructions of the U.S. imperialists that "the Armistice Agreement has been scrapped completely" and openly uttered that "we do not hesitate to start war if necessary" (Seoul, Sep. 14, 1967—**Kookyu Shimbo** bureau).

It is clear to everyone that if such frenzied military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are tolerated, it will certainly bring about a new war. In 1950, too, the U.S. imperialists carried on armed provocations every day along the 38th parallel against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, before launching an all-out armed invasion.

The developments now taking place along the Military Demarcation Line present a complete similarity to those 17 years ago when U.S. imperialism started the war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are clamouring about the fictitious "Communist menace" and "infiltration" from the North in order to camouflage their manoeuvrings of aggression and war for invading the northern half of the Republic and divert the attention of the South Korean people and the world's public elsewhere.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique describe as "infiltration from the North" all forms of struggle, evermounting armed struggle included, which the South Korean people are waging against their harsh colonial fascist rule of terror and manoeuvrings to resume hostilities. No amount of "anti-Communist" clamours on their part, however, can ever cover up their heinous nature as criminals who frenziedly endeavour to undermine the Armistice Agreement and launch another war of aggression, or suppress the righteous anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The occupation of South Korea and the new war provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggression army create a serious threat to peace not only to Korea but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

Today the armistice in Korea is maintained thanks to the unyielding efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace and to the powerful defence posture against the U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression.

The Korean people are sharply watching the serious developments caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' manoeuvrings to provoke new hostilities.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people cannot remain indifferent to the situation where the U.S. imperialists, while occupying South Korea by force of arms, manoeuvre more and more maliciously to unleash a new war against the Korean people.

The Korean people are fully prepared to cope with the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to resume hostilities.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare to launch another aggressive war in Korea, the Korean people will wipe out the aggressors from this soil for good.

In order to remove the danger of a new war in Korea and turn the armistice into a durable peace, it is necessary, first of all, to force the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea constitutes the root cause that obstructs Korean unification, brings all misfortunes and sufferings to the South Korean people and creates the danger of a new war.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay on in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from South Korea without delay.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will continue to make every effort to frustrate U.S. imperialism and South Korea and unify the country with their own efforts free from any foreign interference and by peaceful means on a democratic basis.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, Asian and African countries and all the countries of the world which treasure peace will sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists' provocations for a new war and express more active support and solidarity for the Korean people in their righteous struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and realize the independent, peaceful unification of the nation.

Pyongyang, October 18, 1967

If They Persist in Reckless Play with Fire,

U.S. Imperialists Will Sustain Heavier Retaliatory Blows

Repeated Provocations of U.S. Aggressor Troops Against Areas of Northern Part of Korea

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who are engrossed in unleashing another war in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement are continuously perpetrating vicious acts of aggression against the areas of the northern part of Korea.

At 11:15 on October 17, the enemy infiltrated a L-19 reconnaissance plane from the south of Guso'ng-ni, Songwi Hill, Gosong County, Gangwon Province and scouted the area of the northern part of Korea. At the same hour, the enemy dispatched armed personnel to the area of our side in Sehyon-ri of the central sector of the front and attacked a running vehicle.

The enemy sent his armed personnel to attack a post of our side east of Mundung-ri in the eastern sector of the front at 00:52 on October 18 and a post of our side south of Mt. O'un at six hours on the same day. And at 19:15 on October 19, the enemy committed hostile acts again firing, with various guns and heavy weapons, into the area of the Sehyon-ri Army. The U.S. imperialists will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Another S. Korean Puppet Army Soldier Comes Over to Northern Part of Korea

Pfc. Kim Sung Ho (age 24), second squad, second platoon, seventh company, second battalion, eighteenth regiment, third division, fifth corps of the South Korean puppet army, came over to the northern part of Korea recently, putting an end to the disgraceful puppet army life.

Kim Sung Ho whose native place is Taejang-dong, Wonju, Gangwon Province of South Korea spoke about the wretched situation of the South Korean people and his own miserable life in the past.

The puppet army life is literally prisoner's life, a life no different from that of a hired hand, he said, and continued: As soon as I joined the puppet army, I had to go through the abominable "disciplining."

I was subjected to even more humiliation and persecution, because I was an illiterate.

I realized that I could not study under the unequal social system in South Korea where the rich and the privileged have everything to themselves.

Unable to endure hunger, puppet army men are eating bark and grass roots.

Referring to the new war provocation machination of U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi clique which has become more unbridled than ever before, he said:

Under the pretext of warding off "communist aggression" the Yankees and Pak Jung Hi clique are running up war hysteria and enlisting into the puppet army shy South Korean youths that come in their way.

They are impressing even 30-40 year olds into the puppet army. They are clamouring about a "war footing" day in and day out and are feverishly drilling the servicemen, giving them no time even to sleep.

He revealed the fact that lately the U.S. imperialists are frequently committing all kinds of provocative acts against the northern part of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line.

He said:

Whenever I saw this, I asked myself why I should fight, shedding blood, against fellow countrymen for the sake of the Yankees and the rich and privileged circles.

I could not possibly obey the order of the Yankees and Pak Jung Hi clique who forced me to take up arms against my fellow countrymen and parents and brothers and sisters. It gradually dawned on me that nothing but death awaited me, if I got involved in their reckless scheme for war provocation.

And in view of the fact that they are scheming to send a large force of puppet army to the aggressive war in South Vietnam, there was no knowing when I myself would be dragged out to die a dog's death there.

When I came to think of this, I could not continue any longer the shameful puppet army life, betraying the country and the nation.

He said that he made up his mind to come to the northern part of the country, hearing through the radio of the northern part of Korea that here industry and agriculture are developing and all people are enjoying the benefit of free medical care and free education.

Korean People's Army Team Places First

The Sixth Championships of Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events Held in Pyongyang

The Sixth Championships of the Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events took place in Pyongyang for three days from October 20.

The championships were contested by the champions from the Korean People's Army team and from the army teams of Vietnam, Rumania, Mongolia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union.

The opening and closing ceremonies were attended by General O Jin U, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, and other generals of the K.P.A.; Colonel Koreshkov Anatoli Ivanovich, representative of the Sports Committee of the Armies of Socialist Countries; diplomatic envoys of various countries and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Lieutenant General Kim Jo'ng Tae of the Korean People's Army said that since the general situation is becoming very tense owing to the ever more unbridled schemes of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war, the peoples and armies of the socialist countries, by pooling their strength, should resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism and smash its moves for aggression and war; and he expressed his firm conviction that the championships would strengthen the fraternity, friendship and solidarity among the armies of the socialist countries, demonstrate their combative power and give another stern warning to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

On the first day the marksmanship contests were held. Yang Yo'ng So'n, corporal of the Korean People's Army, hit the target with ten shots in the prone shooting event and with five shots in the kneeling and standing events respectively, thereby establishing the highest record ever set at the Championships of the Armies of Socialist Countries in Three Military Events.

At the first-day contests, the Korean People's Army team placed first, the Polish People's Army team second and the Czechoslovak People's Army team third.

The second day saw the hand-grenade throwing event in which the contestants should occupy their positions, each carrying a chest containing 18 of 600-g hand-grenades for educational use plus an automatic rifle, and throw 15 hand-grenades within ten minutes. In this event, the first place went to the home team with the Soviet team as the runner-up and the Polish team as the third.

On the last day of the championships there was the hurdle race in which the runners covered the 600 m. distance, with an automatic rifle slung across their shoulders. It was participated in by 61 runners who had already taken part in the shooting and hand-grenade throwing matches.

The runners of the Korean People's Army team all left their rivals behind in each group race. In particular, Chon Tae Myong, sergeant of the K.P.A., covered the distance in 2 min. 16 sec. and came off the victor, winning 1,400 points, the highest mark in the race.

The champions of the Korean People's Army team won a signal victory in the individual and team events at the championships.

This victory was attributable to the fact that the servicemen of our People's Army have carried into practice with might and main the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung: "For an army to perform its role, too, its servicemen should first of all be strong in physique. The army should possess both the technique of shooting the enemy well and the mobile tactics."

Through the championships, the champions of the Korean People's Army team have demonstrated in full the fighting power of the K.P.A. which, upholding the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea, is growing up into a revolutionary armed force, each man of which is strong enough to be a match for a hundred foes.

The results of the championships are as follows:

The ranking in individual events:

Marksmanship contests

1. Yang Yo'ng So'n (Korea)
2. Ri Jong So'n (Korea)
3. Ghang So Jo'ng (Korea)

Hand-grenade throwing match

1. Ri Jong So'n (Korea)
2. Ponashuk (Soviet Union)
3. O Un Hak (Korea)

Hurdle race

1. Chon Tae Myong (Korea)
2. Ponashuk (Soviet Union)
3. I. I. Stobochikov (Soviet Union)

Individual standing in all-round total (for three events)

1. Yang Yo'ng So'n (Korea)
2. O Un Hak (Korea)
3. Ri Jong So'n (Korea)

Prize for fighting will

The Vietnamese People's Army team

Total points in team events

1. The Korean People's Army team—25,154 points
2. The Polish People's Army team—21,030 points
3. The Soviet Army team—19,877 points

Korean and foreign champions participating in the shooting match

Foul Nature of Puppet S. Korean "National Assembly"

The so-called "seventh national assembly election" held in South Korea on June 8 was, in its vicious nature, the worst of all "elections" ever fabricated by means of terror and fraud.

It is widely known that people of all social strata in South Korea resolutely opposed and denounced the "election," waging a mass struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jong Hi clique, and that the struggle swept the whole of South Korea, further aggravating the crisis of the U.S. imperialists' puppet rule there.

Four months have passed since the "election," yet the puppet South Korean "national assembly" is still in a state of paralysis. As broad sections of people strongly denounce the fraudulent "election," even the opposition parties are compelled to have their "successful candidates" boycott the "national assembly" and a call for holding the election again.

Driven into a tight corner, Pak Jong Hi and his clique have struck off the list the names of 23 of the newly-elected "national assemblymen" of their ruling "Democratic Republican Party" and rigged up a government-controlled "negotiation body consisting of independents" within the "national assembly" in an attempt to run the "national assembly" by themselves.

This state of affairs in Seoul fully reveals once again for the whole world to see the real character of the "election" and the true colours of the "national assembly" in South Korea.

People in South Korea dub the puppet South Korean "national assembly" "the most scandalous one in the world," "one that mocks the electorate" and "one having nothing to do with the people." Reflected here is the essential attribute of the puppet "national assembly" and the puppet regime.

The puppet South Korean "National Assembly" is, in fact, a big-leaf covering up U.S. imperialism's colonial rule and Pak Jong Hi clique's military fascist rule in South Korea.

The "function" of the puppet South Korean "national assembly" laid down by its architect, U.S. imperialism, clearly illustrates its true colours.

On August 24, 1948, shortly after its appearance, the first puppet South Korean "national assembly" ratified the "South Korea-U.S. Military Pact" that completely transferred to the commander of the U.S. occupation forces the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet South Korean army and the right to command it in military operations.

Later, on September 11 that year, it "ratified" the "South Korea-U.S. Agreement on the Transfer of Finance and Property Settlement" which stipulated for "fully taking over all the aggressive and predatory measures enforced by the U.S. imperialists during the period of their military administration over South Korea (September 1945—August 1948), thus giving the semblance of "legality" to the policy of colonial enslavement pursued by U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

Then, in December 1948, the puppet "national assembly" "ratified" the "South Korea-U.S. Agreement on Economic Aid" which provided for the seizure of the economic lifeline of South Korea by U.S. imperialism by means of predatory "aid."

In January 1954, it "ratified" the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" aimed at the indefinite occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the sabotage of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the unleashing of another aggressive war.

In 1965 the sixth puppet "national assembly" "ratified" the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" paving the way for the Japanese militarist forces harbouring a wild dream for overseas expansion to make inroads into South Korea. It also "approved" the "dispatch of troops to Vietnam" to supply many South Korean youths and middle-aged for the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam.

Not only that. The successive puppet "national assemblies" adopted a bill on "requesting the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea" and praised the call of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for "expedition to the north for reunification" and "reunification by prevailing over communism."

MASTERMIND

All this shows that the puppet South Korean "national assembly" merely rubber-stamps the documents necessary for the implementation of the aggressive policy and the policy of colonial enslavement of U.S. imperialism, on the instructions of its American masters.

The puppet South Korean "national assembly" is a fabricated out and out by the U.S. imperialists and is functioning on their instructions.

This is borne out, among others, by the separate elections held on May 10, 1948 for the concoction of the first puppet South Korean "national assembly." At that time, the U.S. imperialist occupiers directly set up a special garrison command and posted U.S. troops equipped with tanks, cannons and machineguns all over South Korea. They had their planes flying on reconnaissance mission and got their warships to be on the alert in Pusan and Inchon ports. And they proclaimed "martial law" and wantonly arrested, imprisoned and killed people. In this way, the puppet South Korean "national assembly" was rigged up in an atmosphere of sanguinary suppression.

These are not all that those who are isolated and rejected by the people have resorted to in an attempt to maintain their rule.

When they instigated Pak Jong Hi and his gang, military fascist elements, to seize power, the U.S. imperialists, instead of staging such an "election" farce, made no scruple of dissolving the "national assembly" at the point of the bayonet.

Referring to this, Allen Dulles, the then chief of the CIA, confessed: This (Pak Jong Hi's military coup that took place on May 16, 1961—Ed.) was the most successful revolution in my CIA overseas activities. The Chang Myon Cabinet failed to meet the expectations of the masses of the people who had toppled the Syngman Rhee regime. The situation was dangerous. Should the United States have remained resourceless, the rise of the people might have supported the rioters who called for North-South reunification. (Refer to a Japanese book "Spies from America" P. 73)

Later, the U.S. imperialists made the Pak Jong Hi clique stage a farce of "return to a civilian government" and "rehabilitated" the "national assembly." The real situation, however, has not changed at all. The May 3 "presidential election" and the June 8 "national assembly election" this time provide eloquent evidence of this.

These plots of the U.S. imperialists, however, have evoked stronger resistance of the South Korean people. The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people, occasioned by the unfair June 8 "election," is expanding as the days go by and assuming more active form.

This shows that the day is not far off when an end will be put to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Kim Gun Hyong

In South Korea:

"TRAFFIC WAR"

According to Dschan Ilbo published in Seoul, traffic accidents are on a steady increase in South Korea.

Quoting the data compiled by the puppet South Korean Ministry of Internal Security, the daily reported that in 1966 alone there occurred 43,280 traffic accidents in which 1,983 people were killed and 48,191 injured.

The rate of traffic accidents in South Korea is reportedly more than 40 times that in Japan where, it is said, relatively many traffic accidents happen.

Such increase of traffic accidents in South Korea is attributable, in a large measure, to the fact that usable vehicles (mainly automobiles) are appropriated exclusively for military purposes and the vehicles or ones which should be abandoned are still in use.

Of the vehicles of various types in operation all over South Korea, 56 per cent are old ones used for more than ten years. Sixty-nine per cent of the buses are very rickety ones and 84 per cent of the lorries are old ones that should be given up.

Little wonder the word "traffic war" is now in vogue in South Korea. It is also said that in South Korea people leave their "will" to their families before they start on a journey or go out of doors.

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